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for
RADIO-FREQUENCY DIGITAL/ANALOG
CONVERTER SYSTEM AND METHOD

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RADIO-FREQUENCY DIGITAL/ANALOG CONVERTER SYSTEM AND METHOD

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to circuitry, and more particularly to radio frequency (RF) circuits.

Background of the Invention

The up conversion of digital baseband signals to RF frequency bands and the subsequent down conversion of these signals back to baseband cleanly and efficiently has always been the desired end product of modulation and demodulation systems.

Generally, traditional modulation/demodulation systems fall into 3 broad categories. The first are systems that are completely analog which incorporate a wide variety of passive and active mixers. Components in systems such as these range from passive diode and resistive mixers and summers to active, analog Gilbert cells. These systems require massive amounts of filtering (hardware intensive), are generally not power efficient, and are sensitive to noise and intermodulation distortion.

The second broad category of modulation/demodulation systems utilize low speed DACs and analog mixers for up conversion of digital baseband signals to RF frequency bands and subsequently utilize mixers and ADCs for down conversion of these signals back to baseband for digital processing. Although this system solution allows for digital control and processing of baseband signals, it still suffers from the

same hardware, power, and distortion problems as the first category.

The third broad category of modulation/demodulation systems utilize high speed digital processing , high speed DACs, and high speed ADCs to directly convert digitally generated data to RF signals in transmitters and directly digitize incoming RF in receivers. Although this approach eliminates much of the hardware and resulting intermodulation distortion associated with the previously mentioned solutions, it introduces additional problems in that high speed DACs and ADCs are hard to design ,expensive to fabricate, and the high speed circuitry composing these devices is power expensive.

All three presently employed modulation/demodulation methodologies are expensive in terms of power, hardware, and complexity.

The more hardware and power efficient modulation/demodulation systems can become, more digital functions can be incorporated into designs, and ultimately a wider diversity of products may be realized. With the advent and popularity of baseband digital signal processing in modulation/demodulation systems, the usefulness of circuit designs and methods that can directly digitally up convert digital data to RF frequency bands and easily demodulate incoming RF back to baseband for analog to digital conversion becomes clear.

Disclosure of the Invention

A radio frequency (RF) converter system and associated method are provided for generating and/or receiving RF signals. Included is a signal conversion circuit for digital signal processing (DSP) or converting between digital signals and analog signals. Further provided is a shifting circuit in communication with the signal conversion circuit.

In transmit mode, the shifting circuit is adapted for at least one of frequency shifting and phase shifting the signals, as a function of either an oscillating signal or a baseband signal to generate modulated signals. Further included are a transmit/receive port and a termination circuit in communication with shifting circuit for transmitting the modulated signals and selecting a portion of the transmitted modulated signals, respectively. Still yet, an output filter or mixer may be provided.

In receive mode, the shifting circuit is adapted for receiving a non-varying DC signal from the signal conversion circuit. This DC signal serves to nullify the oscillating signal applied to the shifting circuit and provide biasing for the termination circuit. The non-varying direct current (DC) signal is combined with the incoming modulated signals from the transmit/receive port and is applied to the termination circuit. The termination circuit is adapted for generating baseband signals as a function of the applied oscillating signal.

In use, a frequency associated with the oscillating signal or baseband signal, a frequency associated with the termination circuit, a frequency corresponding to a clock associated with the signal conversion circuit, and a frequency associated with a master clock are integer multiples of each other.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 details one embodiment of a radio frequency (RF) digital/analog converter (DAC), or RFDAC.

Figure 2 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment, which is similar to RFDAC of Figure 1, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers.

Figure 3 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment, which is similar to RFDAC of Figure 1, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers.

Figure 4 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment, which is similar to the RFDAC of previous figures, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers.

Figure 5 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment, which is similar to RFDAC of Figure 1, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers.

Figure 6 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment, which is similar to the RFDAC of previous figures, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers.

Figure 7 illustrates the preferred embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit of the various RFDAC embodiments.

Figure 8 illustrates an embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit of the various RFDAC embodiments, which incorporates multiply stacked modulator circuits.

Figure 9 illustrates another multiply stacked modulator circuit, which is similar to stack, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers.

Figure 10 illustrates an embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit of the various RFDAC embodiments.

Figure 11 illustrates another embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit of the various RFDAC embodiments.

Figure 12 illustrates the preferred embodiment of modulator circuit of the various RFDAC embodiments.

Figures 13 – 15 illustrate various characteristics of operation.

Figure 16 illustrates a partitioning of the RF components necessary for the RFDAC architecture.

Figure 17 shows a quadrature generation system.

Figure 18 shows a quadrature modulation system.

Detailed Description

Figure 1 details one embodiment of a radio frequency (RF) digital/analog converter (DAC), or RFDAC. The RFDAC **10** includes a signal module **1000**, which includes a signal conversion circuit **20** (i.e. a baseband DAC, any other circuit capable of converting a signal, etc.), a frequency/phase shifting circuit **30** (i.e. a stacked current mode upconverter, any other circuit capable of shifting the frequency or phase of a signal, etc.), a frequency locking circuit **40**, a biasing source **50**, a termination circuit **60**, a data or signal input port **70**, a master clock input port **80**, a transmit/receive input/output port **86**, and an output port **90**. Signal processing (once signal conversion is complete) is done in current mode (signal currents **21** and **22**). The circuits (**20**, **30**, and **60**) may be stacked vertically between power supply rails for minimal power dissipation.

Essentially, the RFDAC **10** may operate as a transmitter or receiver, dependent on signals input to signal conversion circuit **20** and termination circuit **60**.

In transmit mode, the signal conversion circuit **20**, receives analog signals or digital data (dependent on the input circuit used) from port **70**, and converts these signals to analog current **21**, that is proportional to the signal inputs **70**. This baseband current **21** is then passed directly to the frequency/phase shifting circuit **30**, where it is processed as a function of an oscillating signal and/or a baseband signal. In one embodiment, the baseband current **21** is upconverted to RF frequency bands set by the frequency of the local oscillator **24**. The local oscillating signals, **24** and **89**, are made to “common mode” with supply voltage **25** and termination circuit input **61**, or set to an offset voltage, through voltage translation circuit **26** and common mode circuit **87**. Voltage translation circuit **26** and common mode circuit **87** may be a wire, resistor, or any active or passive device or devices that serve to dc translate ac signals. Supply

voltage **25** is applied to termination circuit input **61**, of termination circuit **60**, and to voltage translation circuit **26**, via common mode circuit **87**. Supply voltage **25** is made to be adjustable or fixed to accommodate maximum linearity performance from signal conversion circuit **20**. Biasing source **50** sets DC analog current **28** to accommodate maximum linearity from signal conversion circuit **20**, frequency/phase shifting circuit **30**, and termination circuit **60**. Analog current **28** may be zero, but is nominally set equal to the full scale output current of the signal conversion circuit **20**. Supply voltages **27** and **29** may be set to any level consistent with RFDAC circuit operation and termination circuit output **62** operation.

Supply voltage **25** may be set equal to supply voltage **27**, which in this embodiment may be circuit ground. The modulated output current **22** of the frequency/phase shifting circuit **30** is then passed to transmit/receive, input/output port **86** and to output termination circuit [resistive or reactive (filter, active or passive mixer)] **60** for conversion to a modulated output signal **23**.

The signal conversion circuit **20** can be any circuit that performs the conversion of analog signals or digital data to analog currents **21**. The circuit may be any one or more of a digital signal processor (DSP), a digital to analog converter, and/or an analog to digital converter. It should be further noted that it does not necessarily need to be clocked.

The frequency/phase shifting circuit **30** receives baseband analog current **21** from the signal conversion circuit **20**, and mixes these currents **21** with the local oscillating signal **24**. The frequency/phase shifting circuit **30** may be any mixer type in which local oscillator **24** and baseband currents **21** are mixed.

The resultant mixed current signal **22** is then passed to transmit/receive, input/output port **86** and to termination circuit **60**, in which the mixed signal current is

converted to a terminal analog signal **23**. This termination circuit **60** can take the form of a simple resistive termination, a frequency selective network, such as a filter, an antenna, or a local oscillator signal **89** driven active or passive mixer.

Usually, ranges of frequency spectrum or modulation envelopes are the desired outputs of the upconverter. In such cases, a passive output cavity resonator or saw filter, or a local oscillator signal **89** driven active or passive mixer are used as the termination circuit **60**. The terminal signal **23** is then passed to output port **90**.

In receive mode, the signal conversion circuit **20**, is set via port **70**, to output a DC current **21**, which when combined with dc biasing current **28**, serves to nullify the local oscillating signal **24** and bias frequency/phase shifting circuit **30** and termination circuit **60**. RF signals are input at transmit/receive input/output port **86**, are then combined with signal current **22**, and presented to termination circuit input **61**. Termination circuit **60** serves to process the incoming RF as a function of an oscillating signal **89** and outputs a baseband signal **23** which is output at port **90**.

Figure 2 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment **100**, which is similar to RFDAC **10**, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers. In the present embodiment **100**, however, the signal currents **21**, **22**, and **28** are reversed in polarity with respect to the currents in RFDAC **10**, and circuits **20**, **26**, **30**, **40**, **50**, and **60** are accordingly reversed in polarity to accommodate said reversed polarity currents. Supply voltage **25** may be either set to the highest voltage in the system or may be set equal to supply voltage **29** (in this embodiment, it may not be grounded). Supply voltage **27** may be any level consistent with termination circuit output **62** operation.

Figure 3 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment **200**, which is similar to RFDAC **10**, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers. In the embodiment **200**, however, the signal currents **22** and **28** are reversed in polarity with respect to the

currents in RFDAC 10, and circuits 26, 30, 50, 60, and 83 are accordingly reversed in polarity with respect to the RFDAC 10 embodiment. A passive current polarity reversing circuit 91 is included in this embodiment to receive current signal 21 and reverse the current polarity creating signal current 92, which has a polarity consistent with the circuit polarities of elements 30, 50, and 60. Passive current polarity reversing circuit 91 may be a circuit with current gain or may be set to unity gain. Circuit 83 of circuit 40 has a polarity consistent with the polarity of circuit 30, 26, and 60. Likewise, circuit 84 of circuit 40 has a polarity consistent with the operation of circuit 20. Supply voltage 25 may be either set to the highest voltage in the system or may be set equal to supply voltage 29, it may not be grounded. Supply voltage 27 may be any level consistent with termination circuit output 62 operation.

Figure 4 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment 800, which is similar to RFDAC 10 and 200, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers. In the embodiment 800, however, passive current polarity reversing circuit 91 is replaced with active current polarity reversing circuit 93. Active current polarity reversing circuit 93 may be a circuit with current gain or may be set to unity gain. Current 28 enters active current polarity reversing circuit 93, which serves to bias circuit 93, modulator circuit 30, and termination circuit 60. Current 28 has the same polarity of current 21. Circuit 50 is reversed in polarity with respect to RFDAC embodiments 100 and 200. All other circuits may retain the same function and polarity as RFDAC embodiment 200.

Figure 5 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment 300, which is similar to RFDAC 10, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers. In the embodiment 300, however, the signal current 21 is reversed in polarity with respect to the currents in RFDAC 10. Signal conversion circuit 20 is accordingly reversed in polarity with respect to the RFDAC 10 embodiment. A passive current polarity reversing circuit 91 is included in this embodiment to receive current signal 21 and reverse the current polarity, creating signal current 92, which has a polarity consistent with the circuit

polarities of elements 26, 30, 50 and 60. Passive current polarity reversing circuit 91 may be a circuit with current gain or may be set to unity gain. Circuit 83 of circuit 40 has a polarity consistent with the polarity of circuit 26, 30, and 60, and likewise, circuit 84 of circuit 40 has a polarity consistent with the operation of circuit 20. Supply voltage 25 may be set equal to any value of supply voltage consistent with the operation of circuits 26, 30, 50, and 60, or it may be grounded. Supply voltage 29 is set to a value consistent with circuit 20, 40, and 50 operation. Supply voltage 27 may be any level consistent with termination circuit output 62 operation.

Figure 6 illustrates another RFDAC embodiment 900, which is similar to RFDAC 10 and 300, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers. In the embodiment 900, however, the passive current polarity reversing circuit 91 is replaced with active current polarity reversing circuit 93 and current 28 enters and serves to bias circuit 93, modulator circuit 30, and termination circuit 60. Active current polarity reversing circuit 93 may be a circuit with current gain or may be set to unity gain. Current 28 has the same polarity of current 21. Circuit 50 is reversed in polarity with respect to RFDAC embodiments 300. All other circuits retain the same function and polarity as RFDAC embodiment 300.

Figure 7 illustrates the preferred embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit 30 of RFDAC embodiments 10, 100, 200, 300, 800, and 900. Baseband current enters modulator circuit 400 through port 404 and connection 403. Current signals entering port 404 are modulated by local oscillating signals presented at port 405 and presented to modulator circuit 400 via connection 402. Modulated current signals exit modulator circuit 400 via connection 401 and leave frequency/phase shifting circuit 30 via output port 406.

Figure 8 illustrates an embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit 30 of RFDAC embodiments 10, 100, 200, 300, 800, and 900, which incorporates multiply

stacked modulator circuits **605**. In this embodiment, any number of modulator circuits **400**, may be stacked between supply rails, indicated by multiple dots **508** and **603**. Biasing current is shared in the stack **605**, reducing overall system power. Current enters the stack **605**, via input port **404** and is presented to the stack **605**, via connection **501**. Local oscillator input port **405** inputs multiple local oscillating signals, one for each modulator circuit **400** in the stack **605**. The individual local oscillating signals are separated from the local oscillator input port **405** and routed to the individual modulator circuits **400**, via connection wires **503**, **504**, **505**, and multiple dots **603** in this embodiment. Connection wires **507**, **509** and multiple dots **508** route current signals between the modulator circuits **400**, in the stack **605**, and connection wire **600** routes the final current signal to output port **406**.

Figure 9 illustrates another multiply stacked modulator circuit **606**, which is similar to stack **605**, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers. The currents in connection wires **507**, **509**, multiple dots **508**, and individual modulator circuits **400**, are of reversed polarity, with reference to multiply stacked modulator circuit **605**.

Figure 10 illustrates an embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit **30** of RFDAC embodiments **10**, **100**, **200**, **300**, **800**, and **900**. Modulator hybrid **820** is provided, in which modulator circuits **400** may be stacked or coupled utilizing current polarity reversing circuits. The current polarity reversing circuits may be circuits with current gain or may be set to unity gain. Current signals are applied to this embodiment via input port **404**, and coupled to modulator circuit **700**, which can be modulator circuit **400** or stack **605**. Modulated current **709** exits modulator circuit **700** and is applied to current polarity reversing circuit **704**. Current signal **810**, generated by biasing circuit **707**, is added to current signal **809** from polarity reversing circuit **704**, to create current signal **811**, and is applied to modulator circuit **702**, which can be modulator circuit **400** or stack **605**. Current exits via multiple dots **705**, which indicate

that the previously described process of modulate/current reverse/modulate can continue in an infinite fashion. Current **812** is applied to the final current reversing circuit **706**, producing current signal **813**, which when added to current **815**, generated by biasing circuit **708**, creates current **814**, which is applied to modulator circuit **703**, which can be modulator circuit **400** or stack **605**. Final modulated current **825** exits modulator circuit **703** and is applied to output port **406**. Local oscillator input port **405** inputs multiple local oscillating signals, one for each modulator circuit, **700**, **702** and **703**. The individual local oscillating signals are separated from the local oscillator input port **405** and routed to the individual modulator circuits, **700**, **702** and **703** via connection wires **819**, **818**, **817**, and multiple dots **816** in this embodiment.

Figure 11 illustrates another embodiment of frequency/phase shifting circuit **30** of RFDAC embodiments **10**, **100**, **200**, **300**, **800**, and **900**. Modulator hybrid **830**, which is similar to modulator hybrid **820**, and is illustrated with like elements indicated by like reference numbers. The currents **701**, **709**, **803**, **809**, **810**, **811**, **812**, **814**, **815**, **825**, and multiple dots **705** and **816** are of reversed polarity, with reference to modulator hybrid **820**. Circuits **700**, **702**, **703**, **704**, **706**, **707**, and **708** (which can be modulator circuit **400** or stack **606**) are also of reversed polarity with respect to modulator hybrid **820**.

Figure 12 illustrates the preferred embodiment of modulator circuit **400** of RFDAC embodiments **10**, **100**, **200**, **300**, **800**, and **900**. The modulator circuit **400** includes differential input port **903**, differential input port **404**, differential control port **902**, differential local oscillator port **405**, differential output port **406**, cascode transistors **906** and **907**, and current reversing transistors **908**, **909**, **910**, and **911**. Differential port **903** directly connects and transfers currents to the emitter terminals of transistors **906** and **907**. Differential input port **404** also transfers currents into modulator circuit **400** by applying said currents directly to the emitter terminals of transistors **908**, **909**, **910**, and **911**. Differential input port **902** transfers voltage signals

into modulator circuit **400** by applying said voltage signals directly to the bases of cascade transistors **906** and **907**. Differential local oscillator port **405** transfers voltage signals into modulator circuit **400** by applying said voltage signals directly to the base inputs of transistors **908**, **909**, **910**, and **911**. Differential output port **406** receives and outputs modulated current signals from the collectors of transistors **908**, **909**, **910**, and **911**.

The circuit **400** is a triple mode circuit, presenting a low voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) differential input port **903**, if differential input port **404** is directly tied and cross coupled to differential input port **902** (i.e. the base input of cascode transistor **906** tied to the collector of cascode transistor **907**, and, conversely, the base input of cascode transistor **907** tied to the collector of cascode transistor **906**). A low headroom modulator circuit **400** may be realized if current signals are presented to the differential input port **404**. A modulator circuit with internal gain may be formed if dc current sources drive differential input port **903** and differential voltage signals drive differential control port **902**.

The modulator circuit illustrated in this embodiment may be used in upconversion, if baseband or DC signals presented at differential input port **903**, differential input port **404**, or differential control port **902**, or in downconversion, if RF signals are presented at differential input port **903**, differential input port **404**, or differential control port **902**. For example, if port **902** is cross connected to port **404**, port **903** of modulator circuit **400** forms a low VSWR differential input port suitable for accepting current signals directly from current mode filters. Series impedance matching resistors may be connected to the filter output, with their opposite ends terminated directly to port **903**. This allows currents to flow directly from the filter into the modulator circuit **400**. A second current signal may also be input into modulator circuit **400** via port **404**. With a local oscillating signal applied to port **405**, port **406** produces a modulated current

signal based on the frequencies presented at ports **903,404**, and **405**.

This embodiment of modulator circuit **400** of RFDAC embodiments **10, 100, 200, 300, 800**, and **900** may be represented equivalently by switching transistor polarities (i.e. replacing NPN bipolar junction transistors with PNP bipolar junction transistors or replacing the bipolar junction transistors with N or PMOS transistors). It may also be represented by a mixture of said circuits

LOCAL OSCILLATOR CLOCK AND SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS

Generally, there is no restriction on the frequency of the master input clock **81**, presented at port **80**, in RFDAC embodiments **10, 100, 200, 300, 800**, and **900**. However, for optimal performance when a digital to analog conversion circuit or analog to digital conversion circuit (sampled system) is used as the signal conversion circuit **20** (forming RFDAC embodiments **10, 100, 200, 300, 800**, and **900**), the local oscillator signal(s) **24** and **89** may be locked to the fundamental or a harmonic multiple of the data clock **82** used in the system, or conversely, the sampling or data clock **82** may be locked to an integer divisor of the local oscillating signal **24** and **89**. This alignment serves to minimize the number of filters necessary for the design and facilitates a cleaner final output spectrum.

Master clock signal **81** is presented to frequency locking circuit **83**, which serves to integer multiply or divide the master clock signal **81**, dependent on the frequency of the master clock signal **81**. Circuit **83** serves to generate local oscillator signal(s) **24 and 89**. Local oscillator signal(s) **24** and **89** may be any number of signals needed for driving frequency/phase shifting circuit(s) **30** and termination circuit(s) **60**. Also, voltage translation circuit **26** and common mode circuit **87** may be any number of circuits, one for each local oscillating signal **24** and **89**. Master clock signal **81** is also presented to frequency locking circuit **84**, which serves to derive an integer locked

clock signal or F_s for the signal conversion circuit 20. Signal F_s 82, usually is but is not limited to a single signal and is less than (integer divisor) or equal to the Master clock signal 81, and the generated local oscillator signal(s) 24 and 89.

Since the mixing action of the frequency/phase shifting circuit 30 produces the sum and the difference of the local oscillating signal(s) 24 and the current signal 21 as well as passing the local oscillating signal(s) 24 and the current signal 21 or spectrums, harmonically locking the local oscillating signal(s) 24 to the F_s signal 82 or sub-harmonically locking the F_s signal 82 to the local oscillating signal(s) 24 allows the baseband spectrum 110 (Figure 13, Graph 120), generated at current signal 21, to be aligned spectrally with the upconverted sum and difference spectrums 210 (Figure 14, Graph 220), generated at current signal 22, resulting in a cleaner sum and difference modulated frequency spectrum 210 (Figure 14, Graph 220).

Since the time domain mixing or multiplication results in frequency domain convolution of the local oscillating signals(s) 24 and the baseband input spectrums (Figure 13, Graph 120), generated at current signal 21, the mixing action of the frequency/phase shifting circuit 30 produces frequency domain convolution peaks 230, (Figure 14, Graph 220), in current signal 22 centered around the fundamental and harmonic frequencies of the local oscillating signal(s) 24.

In this way, the baseband spectrum 110, (Figure 13, Graph 120), in particular, the circuit 20 fundamental 130, (Figure 13, Graph 120), and first alias 131, (Figure 13, Graph 120), is upconverted and split into sum spectrum 250, (Figure 14, Graph 220), and difference spectrum 240, (Figure 14, Graph 220) located symmetrically about the local oscillating signal(s) 24. Specifically, the circuit 20 fundamental 130, (Figure 13, Graph 120) is frequency shifted and split into signals 260 and 270 of Figure 14, Graph 220. The circuit 20 first alias 131, (Figure 13, Graph 120) is frequency shifted and split into signals 290 and 280 of Figure 14, Graph 220. These sum 250, (Figure 14, Graph

220), and difference **240**, (Figure 14, Graph **220**) spectrums contain the original baseband, Nyquist bandwidth and Nyquist characteristics of circuit **20**. Conversely, the alias signal components **150**, **160**, **170** and **180** of Figure 13, Graph **120** of the signal conversion circuit **20** that did reside in the region of spectrum a Nyquist bandwidth plus or minus the local oscillating signal(s) **24**, are now up or down converted to signals **212** and **211** (Figure 14, Graph **220**). Thus, this “frequency shifting” of the DAC output spectrum serves to effectively shift fundamental DAC frequency signals **130** and **131** of Figure 13, Graph **120** to areas of spectrum normally occupied by DAC aliases, **230** of Figure 14, Graph **220**, and conversely, shift DAC aliases out of their normal spectral positions, (signals **150**, **160**, **170**, and **180** of Figure 13, Graph **120**) to other, now unwanted, regions of the DAC output spectrum (**213** of Figure 14, Graph **220**).

This “frequency shifting” is a very powerful characteristic of the RFDAC spectrum, in that, normally, if one wished to utilize higher frequency, aliased components of the baseband DAC output spectrum (signals **150**, **160**, **170**, and **180** of Figure 13, Graph **120**), one would need to band pass filter these components, then amplify signals **150**, **160**, **170**, and **180** of Figure 13, Graph **120** as well as the noise residing in the alias portions of the DAC spectral output **190** of Figure 13, Graph **120**. With this “frequency shifting” technique, one may effectively obtain higher amplitude, cleaner signals without the need for such amplification. This “frequency shifting” technique allows the baseband DAC, circuit **20** spectrum **110**, (Figure 13, Graph **120**), to be directly upconverted and form the RF spectrum (**210** of Figure 14, Graph **220**) with very little additional distortion. This technique also allows for the elimination of a DAC anti-alias filter (eliminating modulator system group delay) and aids in loosening the specs of the RFDAC termination circuit **60**, in that the frequencies that are to be passed are “virtually amplified” by the upconverter mixing action, and frequencies that are not to be passed are “virtually attenuated” by the upconverter mixing action, all prior to being presented to the termination circuit **60** for frequency selection.

Since it is desirable for the final output of the RFDAC to be limited in bandwidth in order for its output to fit within its assigned frequency allocation, a termination circuit 60 is used to limit the frequencies passed to the final components in the transmitter system. For optimal performance, the termination circuit pass band may obey the bounds set forth by at least one of the following relationships. These are set forth in Table 1.

Table 1

- 1) $N*LO+Z*(Fs/2)$
- 2) $N*LO-Z*(Fs/2)$
- 3) $[N*LO+Z*(Fs/2)]+[Z*(Fs/2)+Z*Fs]$
- 4) $[N*LO-Z*(Fs/2)]-[Z*(Fs/2)-Z*Fs]$

where the LO is the local oscillator 24 signal, and Fs is the final sampling clock frequency 82.

The above relations are valid if $Fs=LO/M$ and $LO=Fs*M$, the function of circuit 40 of RFDAC embodiments 10, 100, 200, 300, 800, and 900. Lastly, N, M, and Z are non-zero, independent integers.

A practical application of this bounding is shown in Graph 310. Figure 15, Graph 310 is an expanded view of Figure 14, Graph 220 with like frequency components indicated by like reference numbers. In Figure 7, the first relationship is utilized to set the termination circuit bandwidth 330, $N*LO+Z*(Fs/2)$, with $N=1$, $Z=1$, $M=20$, and the $LO=2400$ MHz. In this case, signal 260 is passed, and signals 270, 280, and 290 are rejected. All other frequency relationships discussed above are equally valid, though not illustrated

MANUFACTURING PARTITIONING FOR RFDAC FREQUENCY PLAN MODIFICATION

One manufacturing limitation in RF systems is the inability to change frequency plans easily. With appropriate partitioning of the RF components necessary for the RFDAC architecture, one may switch frequency plans with little expense.

Figure 16 illustrates this partitioning. All the components of embodiment **1300**, which can be embodiments **10,100, 200, 300, 800, and 900**, with like elements indicated by like reference numbers, are placed in or on main unit **1101**, with the exception of termination circuit **60**. The termination circuit **60** is placed in or on a second unit **1200** which is mounted on or in connecting unit **1100**. This allows for quick changes in the output frequencies passed from the RFDAC. Once second unit **1200** is replaced or adjusted, a simple adjustment of the integer relationship between the upconverter LO and the baseband DAC sampling clock completes the frequency plan modification for the RFDAC.

QUADRATURE CLOCK GENERATION

The generation of broadband, phase accurate, high quality, quadrature LOs for single sideband modulation/quadrature detection systems may be of prime importance if high quality systems are to be produced. The quality of these 90 degree phase offset signals is usually the limiting factor in system sideband suppression and I/Q detection.

While extremely phase accurate LOs may be generated utilizing direct digital synthesis (DDS) techniques, these systems are generally power prohibitive if overall system power is a premium. The quadrature LO generation techniques described herein may utilize a low power, low tuning resolution, high phase resolution DDS engine to generate phase accurate baseband signals and upconvert these current mode signals to

RF via RFDACs illustrated in embodiments **10, 100, 200,300, 800, and 900**.

The quadrature generation system **1400** embodied in Figure 17 shows the essentials of the low power, phase accurate, and quadrature LO generator. Dual quadrature offset, phase adjustable, DDS generators **1401** are used as phase accurate waveform generators in embodiment **1400**. The generators **1401** may be binary up/down counters, look up table DDS generators, or reduced look-up table DDS generators.

The output of the dual DDS generators **1401**, are fed via port **70**, to dual RFDAC signal modules **1420**, which can be signal module **1000** of RFDACs **10, 100, 200,300, 800, and 900**. The baseband DACs **20** of signal module **1000** may have a resolution greater than or equal to 2 bits. The output signals of the RFDACs **1420** are presented at ports **1440** and **1450**

As with the local oscillating signal **24**, shown in embodiments **10, 100, 200, 300, 800, and 900**, the IF or LO signals **24**, are spectrally locked to the DAC and DDS clocks **82** (and integer relationship) via the circuit **40** In this embodiment, however, circuit **40** has dual outputs, one for each RFDAC **1420**, and DDS engine **1401**. Circuit **40** is driven by a master clock signal presented at port **1430**.

SINGLE SIDEBAND MODULATION

The single sideband modulation system **1500** embodied in Figure 18 shows the essentials of a low power, low distortion, single sideband modulator. 0 and 90 degree phase offset baseband digital generators, **1470** and **1460**, respectively, drive RFDACs **1471** and **1461**, respectively, in embodiment **1500**. The output of the 0 and 90 degree phase offset baseband digital generators **1470** and **1460**, are fed via port **70**, to RFDAC signal modules **1471** and **1461**, which can be signal module **1000** of RFDACs **10, 100,**

200,300, 800, and 900.

Baseband DAC and digital generator clock 1475 is derived by circuit 84 of circuit 40 from the 0 degree phase offset master clock signal presented at input port 1466. Local oscillating signal 1474, generated by circuit 83 of circuit 40 is also derived from the 0 degree phase offset master clock signal presented at input port 1466.

As with local oscillating signal 24, shown in embodiments 10, 100, 200, 300, 800, and 900, the IF or LO signals 1474, are spectrally locked to the baseband DAC and digital generator clocks 1475 (and integer relationship) via the circuit 40. In this embodiment, however, circuit 40 has dual outputs, one for each RFDAC 1471 and 1461, and baseband digital generator engines 1470 and 1460.

Circuit 1480, which is identical to circuit 83 of circuit 40, generates local oscillating signal 1469, which is applied to the local oscillating port of RFDAC 1461. Local oscillating signal 1469, which is the same frequency as local oscillating signal 1474 and is also spectrally locked to signal 1475, maintains the 90 degree phase offset of the master clock signal presented at input port 1467, and serves to convert the 90 degree phase offset data and resultant analog signals from the 90 degree phase offset baseband digital generator and baseband DAC to a 180 phase relationship.

The 0 degree phase offset output signal of the RFDAC 1471 is presented via signal 1462 to signal summer 1464 and the 180 degree phase offset output signal of the RFDAC 1461 is presented via signal 1463 to signal summer 1464 for sideband phase cancellation. The output of signal summer 1464 is presented to output port 1465.

While various embodiments have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. For example, any of the network elements may employ any of the desired functionality set forth hereinabove. Thus, the breadth and scope of a preferred embodiment should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents. Just by way of example, one embodiment may be implemented in the context of a binary phase shift

keyed (BPSK) or Quadrature phase shift keyed (QPSK) modulator/demodulator.